The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,248.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	22
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Vizagapatam.....	23
„ Tellicherin	14	„ Ganjam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Bimplipore	25
„ Galle	15	„ False Point	26
„ Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
„ Pondicherry	19		

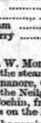
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	3
„ Gundur	17	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	8
„ Bunder Abbas.....	22	„ Bunder Abbas.....	10
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	12
„ Bushire	28	„ Gundur	14
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee.....	17
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrive Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	„ 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
PREMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Hindostan," W. White, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

31st May, 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bombay Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Rs. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bombay Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,900 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 16th June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Desk,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Camp Stool.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, a Godown at the corner of Parsee Bazaar Street and Church Gate Street. Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

FOR SALE, one good Palanquin Shigram, nearly new, with a fine strong black Galloway, goes well in harness and saddle, makes a fine Dogcart horse. Price of the whole turn-out Rs. 650. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office. The horse or shigram will be sold separately if required.

FOR SALE, some very nice Ice Chests with and without Drawers, to hold 100, 200 and 300 lbs. of Ice, the Drawer being in makes it very convenient. Bottles can be put in and cooled by the constant drip of the water. Apply to P. HAMILTON & Co., Lower Colaba.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CARWAR.—The Port Officer, Carwar, has telegraphed that the Buoy placed south end of Oyster Rock Light House has broken adrift and cannot be replaced until after the Monsoon.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE, For Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port. Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1869.

RAINS! RAINS!! RAINS!!

Waterproof Suits, complete, of superior quality, for Rs. 18. To ensure a speedy sale Bull & Co. are now selling first quality Waterproof Suits at the abovementioned low price.

BULL & Co., Tailors, Drapers, Habitmakers, and Hosiers, Opposite Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Shanghai," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Sample parcels will be delivered on application to Captain Crockett on board.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "City of Shanghai."

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.—

One Brougham, by Aberdeen Melvin, builders.			
One Brougham, by Soare Hall, Soho.			
One Sociable Carriage, by J. Barton & Sons, Patent, Bristol.			
One Mail Phaeton by Lewis, builder, Salisbury.			
One double seat open Phaeton with German shutters.			
One glass front frame Sociable by, Kesterton, Longacre; and			
One (2) two wheel Dog Cart, by Newton.			

RAHIMTOOLA SULIMAN & Co., Byculla, Parell Road.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne .....each case 4 doz. Rs. 10 per doz.

Do. Pauillac	„	4	„	„	12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„	1	„	„	15 „
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„	1	„	„	20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	„	25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	2	„	„	12 „
Do. 10 „	„	1	„	„	30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	„	20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„	„	18 „
Do. red „	„	2	„	„	22 „
Do. Amontillado „	„	2	„	„	30 „

MACNEE, THOMSON, & WARNEKEN.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of Soondercjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soondercjee, Hindoo inhabitants, trading in Bombay and Mangalore under the name of Soondercjee Nanjee and Company, and in Calcutta under the name and style of Nanjee Jairam & Co.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order dated the 6th day of June, instant, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp, it was ordered that the resignation of Thomas Fisher Punnett, the sole Trustee of the above Estate, be accepted, and that he be discharged from the duties of Trustee as and from the 1st day of June, 1869, and that William Oldfield Punnett be appointed sole Trustee of the above Estate, in the place and stead of Thomas Fisher Punnett, as and from that day.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER, Attorneys for the Trustee.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at GRANT ROAD, if not disposed off by private contract.—On Friday the 11th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing dated the 16th June, 1868, by order of the Mortgagee Cowasjee Nanabhai, on account and risk of the Mortgagor George Brown, all that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Venayekwas Juggonath Bag in the Fasendar with two bungalows and a chawl of six compartments, with two stablings, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Grant Road, next to the Theatre premises, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,557½ square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Theatre, on or towards the west by a tank situate there, on or towards the north by the said Grant Road, on or towards the south by the property of the late Francis Fernandez, deceased. Private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned at their office, in Hummum Street, No. 9, (till the day of sale,) where further particulars may be learnt.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOW READY, The following Important Works. THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, As amended by Act VIII. of 1869. By Fendall Currie, C.S. Price, with Postage, Rs. 11. THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, As amended by the Acts of 1869. By L. P. D. Broughton, B.L. Price, by registered Post, Rs. 22. WYMAN & Co., Publishers, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhaya are requested to send in detailed particulars of their claims to Sorabjee Ruttonjee Bhaya and Pestonjee Bazonjee Chokesey (the constituted Attorneys of Coowerbai, widow, and Cowasjee Hormusjee Bhaya, son and administratrix and administrator of the estate and effects of the said Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhaya), at the office or shop No. 98, in Borah Bazaar Street, near Gunbaw Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, of the said Sorabjee Ruttonjee Bhaya, on or before the 30th of June 1869. All claims sent in on or before that date in accordance with this Notice will be adjusted and paid by the said Sorabjee Ruttonjee Bhaya and Pestonjee Bazonjee Chokesey, and after such adjustment and payment the estate of the said late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhaya will be distributed without reference to any claims not sent in on or before the date aforesaid.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhaya are requested forthwith to pay the amounts due by them respectively to the said Sorabjee Ruttonjee Bhaya and Pestonjee Bazonjee Chokesey, who are by the said Power of Attorney entitled to give a discharge for the same.

Any persons neglecting to pay such amounts forthwith will be liable to be sued for the amount due by them respectively without any further notice.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Attorneys for Sorabjee Ruttonjee Bhaya and Pestonjee Bazonjee Chokesey.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Third Sessions of 1869 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Monday the 28th day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 3rd day of June, 1869, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about a Thousand Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Messenger"	March 8th.....	1042
"Lydia Shoffield	„ 20th.....	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th.....	1132
	Total Tons...	3747

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Wenham Lake Books, which are as a rule convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as we as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is a great uncertainty of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at command, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we feel sure the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any one extant for gas for street lighting, or for any other purpose where a lamp is required, and that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Godowns, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their economy. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, Lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plug, ½ lbs., and Magnolia, ½ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Tea. Also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Meat (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at a low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Schofield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,	
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon.....	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxo Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 31st instant to 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Town Duties will be levied within the City of Bombay from this date, as authorized by Act IV. of 1869, on the articles mentioned in the schedule attached thereto.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 1st June, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—SEVENTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A seventh call of Rupees Fifty per share on the new shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us, at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st July, 1869.

By order of the Directors, W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a third dividend, at the rate of 2s. in the Pound sterling, will be payable on and after Wednesday, 2nd June, to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator, WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 20th May, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received in the Army Clothing Office, for the supply of Wicker Helmets, for the use of the European Troops, for the period ending 31st March, 1870, up to 2 P.M. on 15th June next.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above contract can obtain form of schedule and all particulars on application at the above office.

G. A. LECLE E, Colonel, Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—The Directors have reserved for distribution in India a limited number of the new issue of shares, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th of June.

The shares will be allotted at par, and calls must be paid as follows :—

On application	£1	per share.
„ allotment.....	£2	„ „
31st, August 1869	£2-10	„ „
28th February 1870	£2-10	„ „
31st May 1870.....	£2-10	„ „

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager Bombay Branch.

RE—ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.—Second Dividends will be payable as undernoted at the Secretary's Office, Bank Street, Fort, on Wednesday the 19th, and Thursday the 20th days of May, instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.

On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.
On the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.
On the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

A. J. MACDONALD.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 10th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 839 of 1868.

Dhunbayee, widow, and Jamsetjee Framjee, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing in a house assessed under No. 87, situate at Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort, executrix and executor of the last Will and Testament of Framjee Bomanjee Pallkonwala, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Merchant, residing in a house assessed under No. 6, situate at Mahomed Hoosein Kombeker Street, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1868, the following immovable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction, before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Dhunbayee widow, Jamsetjee Framjee, and Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Mazagon, on the eastern side of the Sewree Road, containing by admeasurement seven thousand four hundred and twelve square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 59, 481, and 289, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 16, and bounded as follows :—on the north by a piece of Government or vacant ground, on the south by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Kareem, on the east by the property of Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and on the west by the Sewree road, and which premises were formerly occupied by Thomas Pandi, as tenant of the said Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, and are at present unoccupied

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Dhunbayee, widow, Jamsetjee Framjee, and Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and yard standing on Pazendary ground, situate, but the sub-district of Mandvee, on the western side of Mahomed Hoosein Kombeker Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the house of Hajee Joomas Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the house of Hajee Amoor Meethanee, on or towards the east by Mahomed Hoosein Kombeker Street, and on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, and which premises are at present vacant, but were lately occupied by Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Attornies for the plaintiffs above named, in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WANTED.

BOARD and LODGING can be had with a respectable Family in Colaba. Stabling attached. Address D., "Bombay Gazette" office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curaçoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine, in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquen Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £350, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1844; and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 dos. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY, AFTERNOON.

Market quiet, little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	555
3,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1450
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	870
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	465
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	910
...	3,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300p.c.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
...	500	500	100p.c.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.c.	Fort Press Co.	9750
60,000	2,000	1,500	100p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
150,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,250	400 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	3,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
250,000	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	283
160,000	2,000	all	...	Coudia Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.
2,000	300	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.

33—35
190
240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	110
800,000	25	13th	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	10th May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	200	7th Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
1,000,000	150	29th Aug. '67	Trdg & B'kng	20
2,000,000	200	35 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
2,000,000	200	40 Sept. '67	Central Bank	6
1,000,000	200	4 Mar. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
800,000	200	10 Feb. '67	Royal Bank	13
	200	65 May '67	Old Financial	6½
1,200,000	130	66 Apr. '67		

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	450
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
280,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast...	160—17

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Day, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Leggett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Dorundah (Chota Nagpore).

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 4.

Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	"
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	"
	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	"
Havre	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Grand Duchess	Calvert	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
	Sultan Basha	Cochin, May 2.	
	Enders	Geoch	Sunderland, Dec. 16.
	Glenlora	Edwards	London, March 4.
	Wimbledon	Hunter	Liverpool, Nov. 26.
	Buccaneer	Webster	Liverpool, Jan. 1.
	Compta		Liverpool, Jan. 27.
	Catherine Rankin	Davies	Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Arracan, Stricker, to Calcutta.
Ship Cherwell, Hawes, to Liverpool.
Ship Curlew, Humfrey, to Callao.
Ship Royal Alfred, Whiting, to Mauritius.
Steamer Orissa, Anderson, to China.

The steamer Martaban, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADER, 4th, 5-5 A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia" left for Muscat during the night.
MADRAS, 3rd, 6-55 A.M.—French mail steamer "Meinam," from Calcutta, in sight 6-30 A.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May 30 Moore's Fort ..... Metcalfe ..... London, Jan. 28.

DEPARTURES.

May 30 Red Gauntlet ..... —— ..... ——
Calumet ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 29 Hurkaru ..... Smith ..... London.
Inveralian ..... Deane ..... South Shield.
30 Mofussilite ..... Rae ..... London.
Matilda Atchelin ..... Whereat ..... London.
Agamemnon ..... George ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

May 29 Carnatic ..... Rhind ..... London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of posting up all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of having Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

Announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of publishing intimations of all kinds before the public have been long appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 8th June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	July 20
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 22	,,	Aug. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 10
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 9 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 11	Friday	July 23
,,	,, 25	,,	Aug. 9
,,	July 9	,,	,, 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	June 11	Friday	Sept. 3
,,	July 9	,,	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

15th June.
13th July.
10th August.
7th September.
5th October.
6th November.
4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *viâ* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
Overland Mail	June 8th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	June 11th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednugur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LYALL—May 25th, at Dacca, the wife of D. R. Lyall, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

CLARK—May 21st, at Calcutta, Mrs. Eleanor Clark, relict of the late John Clark, Esq., of Futtehghur, aged 65 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BAZETT—May 28th, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant R. Bazett, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
SCOTT—May 25th, at Mean Meer, the wife of Mr. H. H. Scott, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH—May 22nd, at Nurnigpore, in the Central Provinces, of Asiatic cholera, Mr. Alexander Smith, Civil Engineer, and District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

In resuming discussion of the expediency of giving Covenanted appointments to natives of India, we must advert to the three plans proposed on that behalf. Mr. Fawcett, in his ignorant and theoretic zeal, would set up examinations in the Presidency towns, the questions to be sent direct from London and the answers to be despatched thither in sealed covers. The objections to this scheme are serious. If examinations are to be held in India, why should not Australia and Canada have the same boon? But this would do away with the standard of comparison, unless *viva voce* examinations were excluded from the programme. It would be difficult to find competent examiners. It would increase the number and profits of crammers. The young Hindu has a vast appetite for such mental food: he would delight to be crammed like a turkey-cock for a few months, knowing that he could disgorge his varied but undigested learning at the competitive examination. Great numbers of Deshmuks, Deshpandes, Khotes, Kulkurnies, and English Karkoons would prepare themselves; and among so large a multitude of candidates, many would doubtless succeed. Yet no statesman but a pedantic statesman would wish to fill the service with these men. We should have little proof of ability and no security for integrity. A Karkoon trained among intriguers, fresh from the falsehood and corruption which seethes round every Cutcherry, would not do for a Judge or a Magistrate. An Inamdar, sprung from a family of rack-renters, used from his boyhood to all the nefarious contrivances by which cases of disputed succession are managed, could scarcely be trusted with the government of a district. All such people who have never breathed the free atmosphere of England would be weighed down and rendered useless by old associations and kindred. The natives would respect their integrity even though they remained honest amid the many temptations that assail such a career. It would be much better to select old and tried men as is the system with regard to Deputy Collectors and Native Judges than to place over their heads a lot of the young, half-taught, supercilious lads who may have read Rasselas and other English classics but have had no chance of acquiring the English character.

The second plan of selection has been brought forward by the Duke of Argyll. Better perhaps than a system of indiscriminate competition in India, it lies open to several great objections. In the first place, it is not wanted. Natives have sufficient scope for their energies without curtailing the few appointments reserved to the Covenanted Service. The Uncovenanted Service was, as stated by Mr. George Campbell in his "Modern India," created for their benefit. As Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, many of them have the collected powers of an English Lord Lieutenant, Court of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff and Magisterial Bench. Surely this enormous power ought to satisfy an ordinary ambition. Again a Principal Sudder Ameen tries civil cases which only one of the fifteen highest Judges of England can try. The Collector's Duferdar is usually supposed to have greater power than any other person in the Zillah. It happens, however, that these offices are not paid so well as to allure Europeans; otherwise the native would have no chance. The better paid, but really less responsible, offices in the Police, Survey, Customs, Educational and Forest Departments might, if Government thought proper, be given to natives, but as a rule they never are. If the natives are fit for the direct government of Collectorates, why do the local authorities so carefully, nay rigorously, exclude them from the better paid and less onerous Uncovenanted appointments? Here is a domain for their talents and abilities to which they may fairly lay claim. What does the Duke of Argyll mean by talking as if the Act of 1861 shut up every career? We fear that his scheme would never effect the end proposed. The Local Governments like patronage; every member of them has a lot of toadies and hangers-on; and if the law rendered it possible the Covenanted appointments would under some pretext or other be given to Europeans and Eurasians. The natives have gained hardly anything by the institution of the Uncovenanted Service, and we do not for a moment believe that any Indian Government could or would honestly carry out the Duke of Argyll's scheme. Let any native consider the manner in which Deputy-Collectorships are given to Europeans out of all proportion to the number of that class in the Revenue branch of the service. What is the reason of this?

The Argyll scheme has, moreover, many of the objections attending that of Mr. Fawcett. Natives are to be appointed in India without making it a requisite that they should have spent a couple of years or so in Europe, studying our character and institutions, and becoming members of the Empire in general instead of remaining native Hindus who have never renounced the old Adam and all his works. The people would envy and hate them as well as fear them: "a favourite has no friends." They would fancy themselves inferior to the native competition-wallas, who, rejoicing in their learning and early success, would be looked upon as greater men, with a higher future before them. Since four out of the fifty candidates selected this year are natives, the Duke of Argyll's scheme is proved to be dangerously superfluous. The problem of admission is to a great extent solved; as it is likely that the open competition will let in as many natives as is desirable, without any second avenue of favour being required. How the two systems will clash and how the two years' probation in England is likely to nurture the personal qualities of the successful Natives, are questions of sufficient interest for more searching enquiry than the limits of the present article will allow.

MR. RASSAM AND LORD NAPIER.

Some days ago we published a letter from Mr. Rassam to the Duke of Argyll and styled by the writer a "reply" to Lord Napier's letter commenting on Mr. Rassam's report. The subject, as our readers may remember, is the conduct of Mr. Rassam in regard to the famous present of cows and sheep, and his treatment of the subject in this new document is a masterpiece of cool effrontery and inventiveness. Considering his behaviour on the 12th of April 1868, and his subsequent shiftiness and disregard of truth, we may fairly believe that he behaved towards Theodore in a similar manner, and we certainly are unable to put any faith in his statements of the part he played in negotiating with the Abyssinian King.

The point at issue now is really very simple. It is this—Did Mr. Rassam do his duty towards his Sovereign and the Commander-in-Chief on the 12th of April 1868? We say that he did not. As a last chance of escaping from compliance with the conditions offered by Lord Napier, Theodore sent down to the British camp a messenger with a letter and a large present of cows and sheep. Mr. Rassam was requested to aid Aito Samuel in the translation of the letter, and he did so; and the question was then put to Lord Napier—Would he accept the gift? According to Colonel Merewether—and we take his word in preference to that of Mr. Rassam—Lord Napier "bowed his head;" according to Mr. Rassam the Commander-in-Chief said, "I accept them." But really it is of no moment whether Lord Napier bowed his head or opened his lips. And for this reason: Mr. Rassam had not done his duty towards the Crown and towards the leader of the Expedition by explaining the real nature of the proposed transaction. He did not say, as he ought to have said—"Your Excellency, this is a large gift, and not a mere complimentary present of the ordinary kind. I feel bound to inform your Excellency that the acceptance of the present will mean that you have revoked your written conditions, that you no longer insist on the unconditional surrender of Theodore, but that you have made a full and absolute peace with him and have become his friend." On the contrary Mr. Rassam studiously kept the Commander-in-Chief in ignorance of the real meaning of the gift, allowed him to believe it was the ordinary courteous appendage to a letter, and left the Commander-in-Chief to find out, by mere accident, that he had been led into an ambuscade. That, in plain English, is the offence of Mr. Rassam, and on that point, of course, he is silent altogether. In his letter to the Duke of Argyll he throws blame right and left, makes himself the censor of the Commander-in-Chief, and under cover of a cloud of subterfuges hides the real question at issue. Moreover, at the time, he seems to have been conscious of what he was doing; for when an officer put a hypothetical case to show that a General might be deceived by a translator, although the words were not addressed to Mr. Rassam, yet the cap fitted, and he made an indignant personal comment on an impersonal and abstract remark. It was, we believe, an incidental observation uttered by Mr. Munzinger and overheard by a staff officer that led to the discovery of the real meaning of the present—which real meaning Mr. Rassam ought to have supplied at once. He was supposed to know the customs of Abyssinia; he did know them; yet he did not explain them at a critical moment, nor supply his Chief with all-important information. We repeat that whether Sir Robert Napier "bowed his head" or said "I accept them," is not of the least moment. Whether he did the one or the other, he did it upon the false information or no-information furnished by Mr. Rassam and Aito Samuel.

Nor is this his only offence. In his original statement he said he told Sir Robert that Theodore had sent a present of a "few" cows and sheep. What does he say now? He tells this curious story:

"Soon after this discussion, Sir Robert Napier sent for me, and in the presence of Colonel Merewether and Mr. Munzinger asked me to repeat to him the conversation that had taken place when I translated King Theodore's letter. I accordingly did so, and repeated my statement that, in answer to Samuel's query about the present of cows and sheep, His Excellency had said that he accepted them. Thereupon Sir Robert Napier requested me to put my statement on paper. I left the tent for that purpose, and, in conjunction with Lieutenant Prideaux, wrote to the best of my recollection (for I did not keep a copy of the memorandum) as follows:—That the King had written to say that that day being Easter he hoped the Commander-in-Chief would allow him to send 1,000 cows and 500 sheep as a breakfast for the British troops; and that when Samuel inquired what answer he was to give to the King, His Excellency replied 'I accept them,' or words to that effect. I then returned to the Commander-in-Chief's tent, and delivered the memorandum to His Excellency in the presence of Colonel Merewether and Mr. Munzinger, who were still there. Nothing further was said on the subject, and I took it for granted that my plain statement was as satisfactory as it was indisputable."

Now setting aside the fact that Lord Napier has no recollection of this interview, no recollection of receiving a memorandum, does not possess such a document; and that in his statement Sir William Merewether makes no allusion to either the one or the other, what do we find? That the "few" cows and sheep, which have hitherto figured in Mr. Rassam's statements, suddenly become "1,000 cows and 500 sheep"—a bold example of improved memory, indeed! How very remarkable, too, it is, that Mr. Rassam, who knew its importance, *kept no copy* of this Memo! How very odd that Sir Robert Napier, who, when he heard of the magnitude of the present from one of his staff, and of the meaning attached to it—meaning not supplied by Mr. Rassam—should have instantly directed the sentries to turn back the animals, and yet, according to Mr. Rassam's le[redacted] quietly heard him read this plain-speaking Memo, and have made no sign! Who can believe the man after his self-contradiction, after this demand upon our credulity? As a question of personal veracity it is absolutely ridiculous to pit that of a Rassam against that of a Napier. Mr. Rassam says the imputation that he had been instrumental in misleading Theodore is false. Of course it is, because Theodore was not for one moment misled! He *knew*, long before he dismissed the last of the Europeans, that the cattle and sheep had been rejected; and the knowledge did not in the least influence his conduct. The point is not whether Mr. Rassam misled Theodore, but whether Mr. Rassam misled the Commander-in-Chief. On that point—for good reasons—Mr. Rassam has nothing to say. Had he done his duty this wretched controversy—the child of disappointed ambition and ordinary envy—would never have existed. But it ought to have one striking result—it ought to exclude Mr. Rassam entirely from service under the Crown.

As he is so forward in the attack and so ingenious, though futile, in defence, let us remind him of the very brittle nature of the house he lives in. In his statement he says he "volunteered" to return to the plateau to fetch Mrs. Flad. The statement is untrue. When Mr. Flad asked Rassam if he had brought down Mrs. Flad, the man said he did not know that Flad wanted her! Naturally, Sir Robert Napier was indignant. He rightly thought it a brutal reply, and observed that Rassam should fetch the lady himself. With a troubled mind he asked if the order was to be obeyed—and this he calls volunteering! We should also like to know why he supplied a public writer with the story that Theodore's Queen had been insulted by a British soldier; when he must have known that the tale was *untrue*, and that it can be, perhaps will be, circumstantially disproved by his own witnesses. Two or three men, of whom the principal is Mr. Rassam, have done their best to stain British honour, and tarnish the fair fame of Lord Napier. The attempt, however, will recoil on its instigators and supporters; for the real character of Mr. Rassam is fast becoming patent from the illustrations afforded by his writings; and as regards the obscure few in the West End of London who have aided in the invention and propagation of calumny, their fate is not of the least importance to anybody except themselves.

News is stated to have reached the Government of India that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman have turned back from Meshed to Teheran, where they are the "guests" of the Shah. Their fortunes are so broken that it is probable they will not make any attempt on Turkistan.

There seems to be no doubt that the reports of a "Wahabee plot" at Vellore were seriously overdrawn. In a telegram to the Supreme Government the Governor of Madras is reported to have expressed his belief that the stories current on the subject were greatly exaggerated.

The depot establishments of infantry regiments serving in India have been fixed at two captains and three lieutenants. This has been done to enable young officers who may be desirous of entering the Staff Corps to join their regiments in India at once, in order to qualify as probationers as soon as possible.

We learn from the "Englishman" of a most melancholy occurrence at Seetapore. On 28th May, Lieutenant C. B. F. Wainwright, F. Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A., died of hydrophobia. His sufferings were very great; he is said to have "borne them like a soldier and a Christian." Lieutenant Wainwright is spoken as a very promising young officer, and his death is widely regretted.

By a typographical error in our leading article of yesterday a remark was attributed to the *Friend of India* which belonged to the article itself. We print, with the necessary correction, the paragraph in which the mistake occurred:—

"The shareholders of the Bank of Bengal have shown a singular indifference to their own interests, as the *Friend* truly says. They have seen the currency circulation depart from their management, they have seen their capital recently doubled, while half of it is now invested in Government securities, and they must have noticed the steadily falling value of their shares. In the question regarding the railway communication from Allahabad to a seaport, the *Englishman* calmly admits that Bombay must prevail over Calcutta, and girds up its loins to recoup the impending loss by improving relations with the outlying ports of Bengal with Assam, and other places."

The heat is said to have been greater lately all over the Punjab than it has been for some years back.

Sickness is reported to be on the increase at Peshawur, and late advices from that station state that the 104th Regiment, lately returned from the hills, had upwards of 100 cases in hospital.

"Colonel Haines is reported to have resigned the guardianship of the young Nizam—rumour has it, in consequence of some difference of opinion between Mr. Saunders, the Resident, and himself." What an error for the inspired "Pioneer" to fall into! The guardianship resigned was that of the young Rajah of Mysore, and the differences said to have existed were with Mr. Bowring. The late Nizam died so recently that the events which followed it at Hyderabad ought still to be fresh in the memory.

The Relief for 1869-70, which we published yesterday, seems to indicate some at least of the regiments to be present at the Grand Durbar to be held at Agra during the cold season in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. They appear to be the following, viz. the C. Battery F-Brigade R.H.A., 21st Hussars, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, 79th and 93rd Highlanders, 2nd and 14th Bengal Cavalry, and the 8th, 13th, 14th and 22nd Regiments of Native Infantry. Between now and then other changes and alterations may of course be ordered.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned experimentally for one year the revision of the Forest Establishments in the Tanna and Colaba collectorate and sub-collectorate at a total cost of Rs. 3,007 per mensem, inclusive of grain compensation. In confirming the sanction of the Bombay Government, the Financial Department of the Government of India observed that the pay of the Foresters should be limited to the pay of Talook peons in the Tanna collectorate, for whom Rs. 7 per mensem is the highest admissible rate.

A native paper called the *Khuruckdes* thinks that the system adopted by our courts of awarding punishment for criminal offences ought to be modified. Punishments are of two kinds, it says—fines and imprisonments. The former are inflicted as a rule on the rich, and the latter on the poor. Each class, therefore, receives just that very description of punishment which it is best able to bear; and this is hurtful to society, for it increases crime. The editor recommends that the punishments should be reversed—that the rich should be imprisoned and the poor fined. In this way, he thinks, punishments would have a deterrent effect which they have not at present.

It is stated that Mr. Bax Ironside, C. B., has been selected to fill the appointment of Third Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

"We observe with pleasure," says the "Pioneer," "that Mr. Rainey's communication to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta on the subject of the cattle disease, called *Pachima*, has not been without effect. The Bengal Government have deputed Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Farrell to the Soonderbuns to investigate the nature of the disease, to endeavour to check its progress, and to teach the people how to treat by simple remedies cattle affected by it."

We hear that during the late visit of the Raja of Kuppurthulla to Lahore, His Honor the [illegible]ant Governor communicated to His Highness the decision of the Secretary of State on the subject of the dispute between himself and his brothers. This decision is that, the Raja is to pay to each of his two brothers, Sirdar Bikrama Singh and Sirdar Suchet Singh, Rs. 60,000 annually for life, and that it will remain optional with him whether or not to allow them to reside in Kuppurthulla.—*Mofussilite.*

It appears from the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, at the recent meeting in Calcutta, that it is almost hopeless, at least in the absence of suitable machinery to clean the fibre, to make the cultivation of the Rheea plant pay in India. There can be no question of the value of the fibre as a material from which textile fabrics of the finest and best quality can be manufactured, but the cost of cleaning and preparing the fibre is represented to be so great as to render nugatory all other advantages, although when cleaned the fibre would command a price of £70 per ton in England.—*Pioneer.*

"The prospects of the Australian Meat-preserving Companies appear," says the "Pioneer," "very encouraging. The Lords of the Admiralty have instructed the Commissariat officer at Sydney to purchase such supplies as he may from time to time require for the use of Her Majesty's ships. Unlimited orders for supplies of the preserved meat have also been sent out from England and France. It is calculated that mutton purchased at two-pence a pound in Melbourne (where the best sheep are sold at ten shillings a-head) and shipped to England would, upon a quantity of 100 tons, realize a profit of £1,000. The price of this mutton would range from 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb. in England."

A question having arisen as to whether tentage and horse allowance of military officers are liable to taxation under Act IX. of 1868 and Act IX. of 1869, it has been decided in the Financial Department that, as horse allowance is not included in military pay and allowances, but practically only granted when horses for the service of the State are actually maintained, it comes under the category of special sums allowed to meet disbursements on the public service not ordinarily paid with the salary, whether the service for which such allowance is granted, be performed or not; and as such is not liable to duty

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform me if the Bombay Omnibus Company has a right, under its license, or otherwise, to raise the fare for an inside passenger? as such was done yesterday during the heavy shower of rain which fell about 5 P.M. Inside passengers who have in fine weather paid two annas from Elphinstone Circle to Mombadavie, had last evening to pay four annas for the same journey.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 4th June. S. W. C.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The existing state of the relations between the policyholders of the Albert Life Assurance Society and the London Board of Direction exemplifies forcibly the serious disadvantage India labours under in choosing to be dependent on England for the transaction of business she is quite competent to perform herself. I say, in choosing to be dependent; for there is no question in this case, as in that of railways, of inability or want of readiness to furnish the needful capital. The Albert Life Assurance Society is sustained entirely by its Indian business; indeed it is among the apprehensions of the Indian policyholders that their money is being absorbed by the London office for purposes and in a manner the mystery of which it is the main object of the present agitation to unveil. Whatever other evils may be latent, this at least is patent to all, that the expense of maintenance of the head office and Board of Direction in London is out of all proportion to the amount of business done by the society in England; and as it is impossible to conceive what service the London Board can be rendering to the Indian policyholders under the circumstances, this of itself constitutes a most serious disadvantage.

There are evident reasons why we should abstain from discussing the actual financial position of the Albert, the first and most conclusive of which is that we lack equally with the policyholders the precise data upon which to form a just estimate of it. The position of the Company's shares in the London market is, however, sufficiently ominous to justify the anxiety of the policyholders to sift matters to the bottom; and those who have moved in the matter are no doubt cognizant of more facts than are published. It is evident that the Society cannot continue to hold its present position unless the demand of the policyholders for the fullest publicity is unreservedly met, and unless the result of that publicity is the establishment of the Society's perfect solvency. The least amount of concealment would now only confirm the worst apprehensions that have been raised.

The fact, however, that the Indian Branches of the Albert, and their constituencies, are not only bound hand and foot to the London office, but kept in entire ignorance of all that is essential in the accounts, and that it is only by a demonstration, if by that, that they can obtain justice, raises a most important public question.

How is it that, with our large and wealthy Anglo-Indian population and our enormous trade, we have not our Indian insurance offices? Both the aggregate amount and the number—the latter an important point in insurance business—of the individual interests involved are amply sufficient to maintain them on a footing of solidity. If it is urged that our subordination to the home offices secures us advantages in the investment of our capital that we otherwise could not enjoy, I deny it *in toto*. In the first place, there is no want of opportunities for more lucrative and not less secure investment in this country than in England. The cry is that Indian money cannot be got for railways that pay a guaranteed dividend of five per cent.; and the Indian Government pays its creditors a better interest than the British Government. Why should not Indian public works, and, through them, the Anglo-Indian public themselves, secure the advantage of the funds invested by Anglo-Indian policy-holders? I really can see no reason whatever for this anomalous state of things, except the traditions and habits of some remote period of Indian history, when neither public works nor public confidence existed in India. But if it were absolutely necessary to seek investments in Europe, I equally see no reason why the work could not be as well performed by the English branches or agencies of Indian offices as by head offices in England. Anglo-Indians are surely not incompetent to manage their own affairs. Why should they voluntarily relinquish all control over them? The shifting state of Anglo-Indian society is no excuse in cases of this kind, for the directors of a public company need not be permanent office-holders; indeed, it is an advantage that they should not be. A.

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner being anxious to obtain the best value for his money, I am satisfied that if I can show him that he can have a more efficient Registry of Births and Deaths for a less amount than the present system requires, he will be induced to give my system a trial. He has now, I think, fourteen district registrars, who receive each Rs. 50 per month, or a total for the island of Rs. 700 per month. That they do next to nothing is clear from the Health Officer's last quarterly return, which shows the deaths registered as 4,888, and the births registered during the same period as 880—not one birth for every five deaths. Let it not be said that the number of deaths registered show that the district registrars have done something, because it is the police who look to the registry of death. There is a policeman at every place where bodies are finally disposed of to demand a death report before he allows the body to be so disposed of; and the police pass the collected reports over to the district registrar, who passes them on to the Health Officer. This service on the part of the district registrars is worth simply nothing; because it would be just as well for the police to hand the death reports over to the Health Officer direct as to give them through the district registrars. It may be supposed that the death reports being made over to the district registrar by the police gives the former an opportuniiy to have mistakes corrected before the reports are forwarded to the Health Officer. Let the Health Officer contradict me if I am wrong in saying that it is the Health Officer who gets mistakes corrected, and that he gets the inquiries necessary for the correction made, not by the paid registrars, but by the police. It is of course reasonable to call on the police to make inquiries, because they are in a better position to do so than any non-police registrar can be; but why get the police to do the work, and give the pay to those who do not do it? The police would be more satisfied to do it for nothing even, if there were no paid registrars; but under the present arrangement they have to do the work, while the pay and credit go to the registrars. It may be said that a trial has been already made of appointing police officers district registrars, and that it did not give satisfaction. But was the trial a fair one? In January 1866, Dr. Haines, with the permission of the then Acting Commissioner of Police, appointed the six superintendents of land police registrars for the districts forming their respective divisions, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 each. The superintendents saw that the amount was too small to enable them to give to their subordinates an allowance sufficient to give them an interest in procuring information for them; but the superintendents, being paid as policemen by the Municipality, felt it to be incumbent on them to do their best; so they gave a few of their subordinates a part of the Rs. 20, that through them they might obtain information of births among the poorer classes of the native community, this being the class who are less apt to trouble themselves about giving information of births; the well-to-do natives are more likely to give the information usually looked for. Well, that the superintendents' system of obtaining information of births through their native subordinates was a good one (if they had a sufficient pecuniary inducement to continue), will be clear, if a comparison of the number of births registered in 1866 with those registered in 1868 be in favour of the former year; because it must be remembered that in 1866 the six superintendents received a total of Rs. 120 for the registry of the island, while the present registrars receive Rs. 700. If the six superintendents had Rs. 100 each for the registry of their divisions, they could give the half of it, in small rewards, to their native subordinates, for obtaining information of births among the poorer classes of the community; say, so many annas for each birth reported. But Rs. 20 did not enable them to do much in this way; so after carrying on the duty for, I think, two years, they represented to Dr. Haines's successor that Rs. 20 was not sufficient to enable them to furnish an efficient registry. The representation was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, who at once acknowledged that the amount was not at all a reasonable remuneration for an efficient registry; and in his next budget he applied for and obtained a very considerable increase. Then the superintendents were discontinued as registrars; and the result has been that the increase has been expended in paying fourteen registrars Rs. 50 each for doing less than the six superintendents did for Rs. 20 each. There is another way that a good registry could be got—that is, by appointing each police inspector registrar for the police section of which he is in charge; and, as there are about three times as many inspectors as there are superintendents, remuneration of Rs. 30 each would be reasonable for them. I may as well confirm the opinion that those who read this are likely to form, by admitting that I am Sir, yours, &c., A BOBBY.

MR. MAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

THE *Morning Post*, as Mr. Reuter lately told us, mentions Mr. Forsyth as the rumoured successor of the Hon'ble H. S. Maine. There are grounds for giving more credence to this announcement than would attach to a mere rumour. Mr. Forsyth is standing counsel to the India Office, and might therefore prefer some claim to the appointment. Indeed he is believed to have been offered the post in 1861, just after Mr. Maine's first refusal of it. He is now reported to seek retirement from the active duties of the profession in which he has attained a somewhat distinguished position, chiefly as leader at the Parliamentary Bar. Mr. Forsyth is reputed a good scholar, and is, if we remember rightly, not unknown to literature as the author of a life of Cicero. As an elder brother of Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of Jullunder, he would come among us not unfavourably introduced. Being nearer 60 than 50 years old, he may be considered full ripe to enter upon a new and arduous career in India.—*Pioneer.*

DURBAR AT ALLAHABAD.

On the 24th May, the anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's birthday, a durbar was held at Government House, Allahabad, at which the chief civil and military officers of Government, and other residents of the station were present.

The Maharajah of Benares was there and received from the Lieutenant-Governor a private audience before the public durbar.

After all the native gentlemen had been introduced by the Secretary to Government and the Commissioners of the Benares and Allahabad Divisions, and had presented their *nuzurs*, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir William Muir) addressed them as follows, in the Hindustanee language:—

"Maharajah and Rajahs, Talookdars, and Chief men of the North-Western Provinces,—It has been my desire to meet you in durbar—those of you especially who have not already been presented to me in the course of my progress this year through the Rohilkund, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions,—and to receive you at the capital of these provinces.

"The day presents an auspicious and happy occasion for this durbar, being the anniversary of the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria. As loyal subjects, we meet to celebrate the day, and to pray that the Almighty may bless Her Majesty with long life and prosperity.

"I have now visited the greater part of these provinces, and have been impressed with the vast strides which have been made in improvements of every kind within the last thirty years. Those of you who have had the same opportunities of observation, will bear me testimony when I say that the advancement in the prosperity and comfort of the people has been very great. Roads have opened up the communications of the country, and almost everywhere afford facilities for bringing to market the produce and manufactures of the land. Canals have brought luxuriance and plenty where it was before unknown. The telegraph connects all the chief cities of the provinces; and now the railway traverses their entire length. The wealth and capital of the people have greatly increased. All these benefits you owe to the care and efforts of a Government which has your best interests at heart.

"But there are two other departments in which progress must always depend greatly on the efforts which you make yourselves.

"The first relates to the municipal arrangements by which our cities are improved, made healthy, and beautified and endowed with institutions for the care of the poor and the sick. The main benefits which have been conferred of late years in this respect are owing in a great degree to the interest which you have yourselves taken in the work: and I tender on the part of Government hearty thanks to those gentlemen who, as Municipal Commissioners, have laboured in this cause,—and more especially (as being most of them present in this assembly) to the committees of Benares and Allahabad of Mirzapore and Cawnpore; and I have every trust that by your continued exertions still greater results tending to the welfare and comfort of the large communities entrusted to your charge will year by year be achieved.

"The other department in which the Government depends upon your co-operation is that of education. And here, if any among you will look back for thirty years, he must feel that a change among the people, far greater than that occasioned by roads and railways, has already been accomplished. When it was first my lot to come to these provinces, and for many years after, there were, you may say, no means whatever available for the education of the people. There were then schools at few even of the chief towns; and in the interior you would meet only here and there at distant intervals with a village school in the verandah of some influential person, where the barest rudiments of learning were imparted. Now, as I myself have seen, we have the means of instruction scattered over the whole face of the country, and in every pergunnah there are thousands of the young acquiring at the Hulkabundee and Tehseelee schools a sound and useful education. But to carry on this work, we greatly stand in need of your co-operation; and I am sure that it will be freely given. You that are talookdars and zemindars can afford valuable aid to the Government in extending the village system of schools; in yourselves visiting them; and, by your influence in inducing your tenantry to take advantage of the benefits which they offer.

"In this respect there is ground to believe that we are much in advance of our neighbours in Bengal. But in another respect we are far behind them; and that is in the higher education of the upper classes. The honours of the University are the surest. While in Bengal they number their graduates by hundreds, you with difficulty can number them by units. And so with the prizes of influential and lucrative office; are they not to a great extent passing into the hands of the Bengalee Baboos? On whichever side you turn, the Railway, the Telegraph, the Medical, the Legal, the Engineer Departments, wherever an advanced knowledge of English and Science is required, that is all the highest and best remunerated posts, you have Bengalees for your successful competitors. They are now invading the land and taking possession of that which is your birthright. You have no doubt observed in the papers the report that three or four young men from Bengal have lately passed for the Civil Service: thus you will have them for your rulers also. Well, if you are content with such a state of things, be it so. But I trust better of you. In thus seeking to stir you up to emulation, do I speak disparagingly of the Bengalee Baboos? Far from it. I praise and laud them for their enterprise and industry; and what is more, I look to those of them who have settled here for material aid and assistance in helping forward our own institutions. But belonging to you myself, and not to Bengal, I am jealous for your interest and your honour; and I warn you that, unless you arouse yourselves from your slumber of indifference you and your children will be left behind in all the walks of knowledge and enlightenment, and you will discover your mistake when it is too late.

"For these reasons, it is with much satisfaction I have heard of the movement lately set on foot among yourselves to provide funds for a College at Allahabad. The names of Lalla Gya Pershad, of Baboos Pearee Mohun and Ramashree Doss, have been mentioned to me as foremost in this movement, and to them and to all of you engaged in the work I offer the thanks of Government. You will find the Commissioner, Mr. Court, the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Kempson, and the Magistrate, Mr. J. C. Robertson, ready to aid and forward the project; and it will be the care of Government to foster the undertaking in whatever way it can. And in truth, as Allahabad has now again become the seat of Government, it has a right to institutions of the kind. You will remember that, when a Governor was first appointed to these provinces, Allahabad was the seat of Government, and there were then Courts and the Board of Revenue. Eventually the seat of Government and the Courts and Board were transferred to Agra; and now, after the mutiny, in the changes of fortune, the Government and the Board of Revenue have been again transferred to Allahabad: at last the High Court has joined us also. And now this city should become the largest and most important centre in India after the presidency towns themselves. It is true that hitherto an excellent education has been supplied to you by the Mission Schools of Dr. Owen and Mr. Walsh, and of Mr. Davis; and the Government as well as yourselves are under deep obligations to these gentlemen for the valuable opportunities of learning which they have afforded to your children. But as the city is now rapidly extending, and assuming a fresh importance, it demands new institutions of a metropolitan character; and therefore I trust to your exertions to aid the Government, so that in due time Allahabad shall have its College, eventually its University, a Medical College, and other institutions becoming the capital of Northern India.

"In all these things I invite you to evince a praiseworthy liberality. Men possessing great incomes are content with putting down a few hundred rupees, and having done so, they flatter themselves they have been very liberal—the *Hatims* of the day. But I would have you look at the noble endowments, which the rich men of other places, as Bombay, have contributed towards institutions for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. I have heard that the Maharajah of Bulrampore has just now offered a lakh of rupees for the endowment of a hospital at Lucknow. Would that the worthy example might find imitators in this province! Your wealth has been given you not simply for your own enjoyment, but for the benefit also of those around you; and for its use you shall hereafter have to render account. It is a trust from God, and what so evil as unfaithfulness in such a trust! By all means leave due provision for your families, but remember that there is a still higher obligation that devolves upon you: to provide that their education and that of the people around you, shall keep pace with the requirements of the day.

"And while you forward the village schools, and the city schools, and colleges, remember that without female education, your efforts will be incomplete. I will not dwell at present on this subject. But as knowledge and enlightenment are the true ornament of a nation, what shall we say of that nation which deliberately excludes one-half of its number from the benefits of education? I do not speak now of the injustice thus inflicted on the female sex itself; but I will tell you that, until your women become educated, your children will never be otherwise than backward in their attainments and enlightenment. The first and perhaps most important lessons which the child receives are in the family itself.

"I will confess to you the ambition that the period of my administration may be marked by a real advance in the education and enlightenment of the people. It is well that your cities be ornamented by elegant and useful buildings, and that parks and gardens and roads be laid out for the convenience and comfort of the people; and it will afford me real satisfaction to see that such works make a material advance. But if only the foundations of education and social improvement and enlightenment be deepened, extended, and strengthened during the period of my incumbency in this government, I shall have had my highest reward. Let us seek the blessing of Him without whom nothing is strong and nothing is pure, upon all our projects and arrangements; if that be vouchsafed success shall crown our endeavours."

THE CONVICT WATERHOUSE.

THOMAS WATERHOUSE, who was convicted by the Allahabad High Court a few days ago of the murder of his comrade, a soldier of the 105th Regiment, is still alive, though his execution was fixed for yesterday, (June 2). The Chief Justice, at the close of the trial, remarked that he felt certain the court had not the whole case before it. It was almost impossible, he thought, to believe the prisoner would, in cold blood, and apparently without provocation of any kind, shoot his comrade for a paltry sum of two rupees. It appears that the prisoner has, since his conviction, confessed to one of the Baptist Ministers of this place the motive which induced him to commit the deed. On the matter being referred to the Lieutenant-Governor, he ordered the execution to be postponed. The details of the confession will probably be made public, when the motive for the crime will doubtless be fully explained.—*Pioneer.*

A PROTEST AGAINST OUR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

THERE have been lately so many cases of heat apoplexy on the railway that we feel constrained to make one more urgent appeal on behalf of the public. Why, we ask—in the name of common-sense, and for the sake of humanity—do the railway authorities still adhere to the old and foolish practice of building the carriages on the English model? We have gradually modified our English prejudices in other things; we live in thatched bungalows with verandahs; we employ punkahs; and we wear light clothing adapted to the climate; but in travelling we are compelled to run deadly risks in wretched ovens designed expressly for a cold climate. Even the Railway Companies on the European Continent are rejecting these stuffy, uncomfortable prisons, and the American car is being everywhere introduced. If there be a necessity for some concession to health and comfort anywhere, surely India is the place of all places in the world to demand it. No one can defend the present railway carriage. Human ingenuity could not have invented a worse design than that which we now owe to prejudice and stupidity. A carriage or car might be built combining comfort with economy. We might have windows in front with tatties that supply their own water. We might have self-acting punkahs, baths, &c.,—every comfort that the traveller could desire. The designs for such carriages have actually been in the hands of the authorities for nearly two years, and yet little or nothing has been done.—*Pioneer.*

COTTON FRAUDS.

WE *(Pioneer)* learn that Government have invited opinions from some of the leading members of the cotton trade in these provinces, in order to discover what is wanted in the way of legislation to put a stop to the somewhat prevalent frauds and adulterations which are said to be destroying the trade. We hope the inquiry will result in something practical, though it is doubtful whether the good old maxim of *caveat emptor* should not be followed. Bengal cotton at its best enjoys but a very weak position in the Home market; and an opinion has been pretty generally expressed, that the arrival in Liverpool of this season's crops, which contains adulterations (so it is said) to an unprecedented extent, will further depreciate the already low relative value of the staple. The prices realized for Bengal cotton during the last few years have been remunerative to both growers and shippers; and, as long as England can be induced to continue her demand at similar rates, we see no reason why future crops of "Bengal" should not be equally profitable. India can grow cotton cheaper than any other country in the world, and if she will only do herself justice, she can compete with any. But if she wilfully or carelessly accord a sanction to the nefarious practices complained of, her natural advantages will be crippled, and practically she will be ousted from the contest. English manufacturers will not continue to buy Bengal cotton at full rates on its heretofore well sustained claims to mediocrity, when they find even that mediocrity gone. The testimony of authorities corroborated by actual experiment lead us to believe that a change in the stock of cotton sown in the North-West is urgently required. The smell *desi* plant is found to produce only from 15 to 30 bolls, whose cotton is harsh and of a short staple; whereas plants raised from Hingunghaut seed have grown to a large size and have yielded from 30 to 45 bolls, the cotton being soft and silky and of a much longer staple than the country kind. It is worth seven or eight rupees per maund more than the *desi* cotton. If the successful cultivation of the Hingunghaut variety be demonstrated to the natives on a large scale, they would probably adopt it; but until then, however convincing garden experiments may seem, their ardour in the cause of improvement will remain but lukewarm.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Tracancore*, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived in the harbour last night from China. She sailed from Hongkong at 9 A.M. on the 13th ultimo, Singapore on the 20th, Penang on the 22nd, and from Galle on the 31st, arriving here at 8-5 P.M. last night. She brings the following passengers:—

From Singapore (for Suez).—Mr. F. Stringer.
From Shanghai (to Bombay.)—Dr. Morton.
From Singapore.—Mr. W. Brown.
From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto, Miss Nicholls, Mr. Leathes, Mr. Marriott, and Ensign Bowles.
From Madras.—Mr. Leggatt.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the East India Association.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY will take up the Chambers business of the High Court from Thursday next.

THE STATION OF DEOLALEE.—The station of Deolalee has been declared a military cantonment under Act 3 of 1867.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s STEAMER ORISSA, Captain Anderson, will sail to-day for China, with 482 chests of Malwa opium and 1,045 bales of cotton.

COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX AT AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Adarjee Jewanjee has been appointed Collector of Income Tax at Ahmedabad.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted to Bagdad; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—An action for libel was brought by Mr. Brooks, watch-maker, against the *Poona Observer*, before Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, on Wednesday last. The case was postponed for further evidence.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALIMONY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, a Mrs. Turner appeared to prosecute her husband, Mr. H. Turner, charging him with refusing to support her. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 50 a month to the complainant, and to pay her Rs. 25 as costs of the day.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Eighteen native seamen of the British ship *Armenian* were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The Magistrate convicted the prisoners. The first man was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour, and the rest to a week's imprisonment each.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that a fatal accident happened to one of the G. I. P. Railway pointsmen, at the Barsee station, on the afternoon of Wednesday last. The deceased, while attempting to cross the line in front of a moving engine, was struck down by the cow-catcher of the engine, and mutilated so frightfully, that he died about two hours afterwards.—*Deccan Herald.*

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, weather permitting:—

March.
Overture .....“Crown Diamonds”.....Auber.
Quadrille .....“Neue Melodien”.....Strauss.
Selection .....“Norma” .....Bellini.
Waltzes.....“Kate Kearney” .....Coote.
Galop .....“Sturmvogel” .....Gung'l.

THE PATHARE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The first monthly meeting of the Pathare Reform Association will be held on Sunday next, in the Kalbadavie house of Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba. Since its meeting of the 26th ultimo, there have been eight new members admitted, before the 6th instant it is expected there will be some twenty more, and it is considered very probable that before the close of the current month the Association will number above 100 members.

THE POONA PORTRAIT GALLERY.—In consequence of the Honourable B. H. Ellis having ceased to be the president of the Portrait Gallery Committee, since his appointment to a seat in the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, we learn that a deputation, consisting of the vice-president and secretary to the committee, waited on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, to request his acceptance of the post of president to the Portrait Gallery of the nobility of India. His Lordship was pleased to accede to the committee's request.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, yesterday, a number of Marwarees were charged with having failed to pay the Income Tax under Act 9 of 1869. Some of them were ordered to pay double the amount assessed, while the others were ordered to pay the amount according to their respective licenses. A few of them were also fined in small sums for contempt of court, in having failed to attend the court after the issue of second summonses against them. The fines levied by the Magistrate amounted to Rs. 1,150.

BANK OF INDIA.—We have been asked to publish the following passage from the report of the liquidators of the Bank of India, omitted from the abridgment of the report we printed yesterday:—“At the last meeting held on the 29th May last, Messrs. Pestonjee Muncherjee, Joota Jairam, and Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw were appointed members of the consulting committee in place of those members who had resigned. These gentlemen, together with Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, have formed the consulting committee during the past year. To all of them, but especially to Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, the thanks of the shareholders are due for the valuable services rendered.”

THE GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.—We regret (says the Delhi paper) to hear that Mr. Gardiner, one of the two proprietors—the other being Mr. Abell—of the Great American Circus, died at Agra on the morning of the 25th ultimo from small-pox, terminating in a fit of heat apoplexy. All things considered, we think this company has been very unfortunate since their landing in India—or rather, since they left Bombay. Their late visit to Mcrar-Gwalior, owing to the extreme heat of the weather, we have reason to believe, did not prove quite so profitable as had been anticipated; but, we trust that they will meet with better luck at Lucknow where they now are, and where they gave their first performance on last Saturday evening.

VESSELS SPOKEN by the ship *Marietta*, Captain Evans, on the outward voyage from Liverpool:—British ship *Maitland*, from London for Singapore, on 7th April, in lat. 32-02 S., long. 25-56 W., 34 days out. British ship *North Star*, from Cardiff for Hongkong, on 24th April, in lat. 39-12 S., long. 30-30 E., 96 days out. British ship *Istok M.*, from Glasgow for Pegwell Bay, on 26th April, in lat. 39-0 S., long. 37-0 E., 54 days out. British bark *Procymatia*, from London for Brisbane, on 26th April, in lat. 39-0 S., long 37-0 E., 64 days out. British bark *Lota*, from Bankok for Falmouth, on 3rd May, in lat. 26-0 S., long. 53-30 E. Dutch ship *Duchesse de Brabant*, from Port Providence for Bombay, on 20th May, in lat. 6-13 N., long. 58-20 E., 88 days out.

MR. MOROBA CANNOBA AND WIDOW-MARRIAGE.

WE are requested by Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba to state, “for the information of the Pathare or Patane Prabhus, that he has a widowed neice, whom he is authorized by her father to give away in marriage to a proper suitor. She lost her first husband when she was an infant. She is now about seventeen years of age, and can be seen by four hours' previous notice.

“Applications should be made to Mr. Moroba Cannoba as early as possible that the marriage may be solemnized on the 15th instant, the only proper day for a Hindu marriage now remaining out of the marriage season.

“No one need apply who is not able to make a provision by which the girl will be able to get a pension or a maintenance of Rs. 30 a month at least, in the event of the death of her second husband.”

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

2nd Sunday after Trinity—June 6th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 207 and 157 p. 1.

5 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189 and 142 p. 3.

Anthem—Ps. CXXX. verses 1, 2, 3, 4, (Mozart.)

The Offertories to be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany. Communion. Sermon. Hymns 22 and 136.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymns 12, 222, and 145. Collection in behalf of Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 21 (On this day the first of days), and 149 (My God, how wonderful Thou art.)

6-0 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 164 (We love the place, O God), and 11 (Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear).

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 220.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechism. Hymns 170.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 170, 135, and 11. Offertory.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *Her Majesty* (lying off the Custom House Bunder) at 11 o'clock.

THE CASE OF D. T. STEWART.

AN application in connection with D. T. Stewart was made before Mr. Justice Westropp, the Judge in Chambers, yesterday forenoon. Stewart, it will be recollected, was arrested at Point de Galle, under a warrant granted by the High Court in a suit brought against him by Messrs. Beyts and Fellowes. He is now in prison under that warrant, and on 20th April he applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and the second hearing of his application was fixed for Monday the 7th inst. Meantime Messrs. Beyts and Fellowes have instituted a suit against the Sheriff of Bombay to recover Rs. 7,153 as damages sustained by them in consequence of his permitting Stewart to escape from the custody to which he was committed under the warrant of arrest directed to the defendant as Sheriff of Bombay. The plaint was filed on 3rd March, the written statement lodged on 6th April, and the hearing of the suit fixed for the 14th June. Mr. Irving (Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) appeared in Chambers yesterday and applied on behalf of Messrs. Beyts and Fellowes, for an order for a *de bene esse* examination of Stewart. An affidavit by Mr. Beyts stated, that in consequence of the number of cases on the list, he believed the case would not be heard till some time after the day at present fixed. Stewart was a necessary witness for the plaintiffs, in fact they could not safely allow the case to proceed to trial without his evidence. But the second hearing of his application for a discharge was fixed for 7th June, and in an interview Mr. Beyts had had with Stewart, the latter stated that he intended to apply for his discharge on that day, and not being aware of any opposition he expected to get it, and if so, then he intended at once to leave Bombay for Nassick or elsewhere up-country for the purpose of obtaining employment. He would leave immediately on getting his discharge, and did not expect to be able to attend the trial of the suit; and hence the present application to His Lordship. Mr. Hurrell appeared for the Sheriff, and opposed the application. His Lordship said he did not see that he would be doing justice to the plaintiffs in the suit were he to refuse their application, and he accordingly gave an order that the *de bene esse* examination should take place in the prison to-day (Saturday)—the plaintiffs to pay all costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—Govind Pandoo was charged with stealing a piece of blanket, the property of Government, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Sheerkhan Purdaskhan, a tindal, was charged with stealing three iron screws, two nails, &c., belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Caitan Pereira, a trimmer in the employ of the Companies, yesterday saw the prisoner standing near a waggon. Presently he left the place, and was pursued and apprehended by the police with a bundle in his hand, which contained the above articles. The prisoner urged in defence that the charge was entirely got up against him. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—Jaffer Adamjee and Russool Fuckera were charged with being found gaming with instruments of gaming in a public place on the 3rd instant. The charge was satisfactorily proved against the prisoners and they were each fined five rupees.

THE LAMB AND THE LION, &C.—The prophecy that the lion shall lie down with the lamb is indeed very old, but older yet is the zoological fact that, when they have so lain down, the lamb has generally been inside of the lion. So soon as the Northern and Southern ideas met in the Congress they had constituted, the simple question arose, Which is to be lion, which lamb?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

STRANDING OF THE “BUCENTAUR” ON COLABA PRONGS.

AFTER the rains of Thursday a fresh breeze sprang up and lasted all day yesterday. On land there was quite a monsoon-like wind, and in the harbour there was quite a heavy sea. Several minor accidents occurred, but these were as nothing compared with the stranding of the ship *Bucentaur*, of Liverpool, which went aground on the Coloba Prongs early in the afternoon. The *Bucentaur* was a fine new iron ship belonging to the firm of Messrs. Stenhouse and Co., Liverpool. She was of 1,190 tons, and classed A 1 at Lloyds for the next four years Captain Webster was in command, an old Bombay captain, who was master of the *Bell Isle*, which was chartered for the Abyssinian expedition. The *Bucentaur* sailed from Liverpool on 2nd January with a general cargo for Bombay. A quick voyage bought the vessel here yesterday, and she was seen from the Colaba Light-house in the course of the forenoon, at that time in company with another vessel coming from the northward and making for the harbour rather close to the Pronge. The wind was from the E. S. E., but variable, there was a heavy sea, and as the danger was noticed by those in charge of the light-house a signal of twelve guns was fired from the point. Both vessels then put back to the northward, but in about half an hour the *Bucentaur* reappeared to the north of the western prong, and apparently in endeavouring to get past to the harbour went aground at about a mile from the Light-house and a little to the right. The signal was at once given and preparations were made at the Dockyard for sending off a life-boat. This, however, was a work of some time, for the life-boat *Prongs*, the only one constructed on the latest principle, was for the time laid up. This boat is generally stationed at Colaba under the charge of Mr. Walke, pilot, but was yesterday at the Dockyard undergoing repairs for the monsoon. There was a difficulty in getting her launched, but with the help of some two hundred coolies she was got into the water. The usual crew was superseded by one of ten men from H. M.'s Indian transport ship *Jumna*, commanded by Mr. Walke, accompanied by Lieutenant Dundas of the *Jumna*. The steam tug No. II. had meantime got up steam, and under the command of Mr. Jolley Second Assistant Master Attendant, she took the life-boat in tow to the wreck. The vessel had struck at about one o'clock, and it was after three until the life-boat sailed, and in the interval a large number of spectators had assembled at the Prongs. The Light-house was crowded by officials from the Dockyard and other gentlemen; there were numbers of gentlemen, and latterly ladies, on the available points; and away at the farthest extremity was a group of European soldiers in their bright scarlet dresses—all watching with anxiety the fate of the *Bucentaur*. The “seas” were seen every now and again to break with violence over her stern, and it was feared that the crew could not escape their fury. Glasses were turned towards every part of the ship but nothing could be seen of the crew, and every anxiety was useless till the arrival of the life-boat. The tug had to beat round a good way in order to keep clear of the reefs to windward of the wreck, but No II. behaved well, and ere five o'clock she was close to the *Bucentaur*. The tug at once made for the bows, and dropping the life-boat to the windward held past the ship. The crew of the life-boat, despite the heavy seas they had encountered and the rough treatment they had received from these, did not delay in getting the whole of the *Bucentaur's* men—numbering twenty-eight, all told—on board, and then the tug came back, took her in tow, and hoisted the signal “All Saved.” There was then little further to care for; the *Bucentaur* was cleared of her crew, the waves were now dashing over every part of her, the crew were all safe on board the *Prongs*, the tug was making good way to the Dockyard, and so the spectators and officials left Colaba point.

We have purposely confined these remarks to a land point of view, and now we may state the experiences on board the *Bucentaur*, as kindly furnished us on the arrival of the captain and crew last night. Captain Webster, who as we have mentioned has been previously in Bombay, has made several voyages to this port and knew the entrance to the harbour well. At about noon yesterday he could see the Light-house, and even the masts of vessels in the harbour, and knew his bearings quite distinctly. At that time, however, he noticed a vessel coming out of the harbour, and he therefore kept a little off hiscourse in order to hail that ship and ascertain if he could get a pilot from her. He made the usual signal effect and received a reply in the same manner, that there was a pilot a-board whom he should have if he sent a boat alongside. He was then steering north-east with the wind E. S. E., and on receiving the signal he held up sharp, but clear of the Prongs, in order to get near the out-coming vessel. This took him out of his course, and just as he got in the direction of the Prongs the wind veered round at least two points. He pulled the yards round to fetch the *Bucentaur* back, but she struck with her rudder on the Prongs. One man who was at the helm was sent right over the wheel, and another who was sent to steer was also knocked away with violence, and both were seriously injured on the limbs. The captain then ordered all sail possible in hopes that the ship might be got round by that means, but she only bumped along a few feet and canted slowly round with her head to the north-west. Some ten minutes before striking the captain had ordered the lead to be kept going, and that had shown seven fathoms outside the Prongs, and four and a half fathoms just ere striking. On discovering that the ship was on the rocks he ordered the carpenter to sound the pumps and he reported that there was ten feet of water in them. He then at once ordered all hands to the pumps, but this was found of little use, for the sea was breaking right over the after part of the vessel. Therefore the signal of distress and call for a lifeboat was hoisted—for the signal of twelve guns from the Light-house was not heard on board—and the hands were all kept busy at the pumps. The vessel was signalled regarding a pilot at about eleven o'clock, the *Bucentaur* ran on the reef at one, and the life-boat arrived at about five. All the crew were got safely ashore, but nothing was saved from the ship, neither the ship's papers nor the men's baggage. The men arrived at the Dockyard shortly after seven o'clock, and the captain and his crew were soon made comfortable for the night. There must have been about fifteen feet of water in the hold when they left the *Bucentaur*, and her bulwarks were then mostly gone and a deal of the rigging was rent. Tools had been taken from the Dockyard to cut away the iron mast, but that was found impracticable, and there was every probability that the ship would soon become a total wreck—possibly by morning. Captain Webster attributes the loss of the ship to the circumstance of his going out of his course to the vessel with the pilot and then to the wind suddenly failing him by chopping round from the E. S. E. to nearly east. It may be mentioned that owing to the roughness of the sea the vessel which Captain Webster hailed had, we are informed, to put back into port.

LOSS OF A COTTON BOAT.

A LITTLE before four o'clock yesterday afternoon a large cotton boat, full of cotton bales, which were being conveyed from the press at Colaba, struck upon a rock a few yards off the reclamation ground between Grant

APRON-STRINGS.

(Saturday Review.)

AMONG other classifications, the world of men and women may be divided into those who wear aprons and those who are tied to the strings thereof, those who determine the length of the tether and those who are bound to browse within its circuit, those who hold the reins and those who go bitted. All men and women are fond of power, but there is a wide difference in the ways in which they use it. To men belong the grave political tyrannies at which nations revolt and history is outraged, to women the small conventional laws framed against individual liberty by Mrs. Grundy and society; men rule with rods of iron and drive with whips of steel, women shorten the tether and tie up close to apron-strings; men coerce, women forbid. In fact, the difference is just that which lies between action and negation, compulsion and restraint; between the masculine jealousy of equality and the feminine fear of excess. If men debar women from all entrance into their larger sphere, women try to dwarf men's lives to their own measure, and not a few hold themselves aggrieved when they fail. They think that everything which is impossible to them should be forbidden to others, and they maintain that to be a lamentable extreme which is simply in excess of their own powers. Not content with supremacy in the home which is their own undisputed domain, nor satisfied with binding on men the various rules distinguishing life in the drawing-room, the dining-room, and the breakfast-parlour, they would, if they could, carry their code outside, and sweep into its narrow net the club-house and the mess-table, the billiard-room and the race-course, and wherever else men congregate together, delivered from the bondage of feminine conventionalities. For almost all women have an uneasy feeling when their men are out of sight, enjoying themselves in their own way. They fear on all sides—both bodily harm and moral evil; and regard men's rougher sports and freer thoughts as a hen regards her wilful ducklings when they take to the water in which she would be drowned, and leave her high and dry lamenting their danger and self-destruction. The man they love best for his manliness they would, in their loving cowardice, do their utmost to make effeminate; and while adoring him for all that makes him bold and strong in thought as well as in frame, would tie him up to their apron-strings, and keep him there till he became as soft and narrow as themselves. Not that they would wish to do so; if you asked them they would tell you quite the contrary; but this would be the result if they had their own way, their love being at all times more timid than confident.

To home-staying women, a brilliant husband courted by the world, and loving what courts him, is a painful cross to bear, however much beloved—the pain, in fact, being proportionate to the love. Perhaps no life exemplifies this so much as Moore's. Poor "Bessy" suffered many things because of the looseness of the apron-string by which her roving husband was tied, and the length of the tether which he allowed himself. *Forfallone amoroso* as he was, his incessant flutterings out of range and reach caused her many a sad hour; and in after years she was often heard to say that the happiest time of her life was when his mind had begun to fail, for then she had him all to herself, and no one came in between them—no great world swept him away to be the idol of a *salon*, and left her alone at home casting up her accounts with life, and quaking at the result that came out. When the brilliancy and the idolatry came to an end, then her turn began; and she tied up her dulled and faltering idol close to her side for ever after, and was happier to have him there than when he was at his brightest, and a rover. Many a wife has felt the same when sickness has broken down the strong man's power to a weakness like her own, and made her, so long the inferior, now the more powerful of the two, and the supreme. She gathers up the reins with that firm, tight hand peculiar to women, and ties him to her apronstring so that he cannot escape. It is quite a matter of pride with her that she has got him into such good order. He obeys her so implicitly about his medicines, and going to bed early, and wrapping himself up, and avoidance of draughts and night air, that she feels all the reflected glory of one who has conquered a hero. The Samson who used to defy the elements, and break her careful strings like bands of tow, has at last laid his head in her lap, and suffered himself to be covered by her apron. It is worth while to have had the anxiety and loss of his illness for the sake of the submission resulting; and she generally ends by gaining a hold over him which he can never shake off again. It is pitiful though to see the stronger life thus drawfed and bound; but women like it, and while the need for it lasts men must submit. The danger is lest the habit of the apron-string should become permanent; for it is so perilously pleasant to be petted and made much of by women, that few men can resist the temptation when it offers; and many have been ruined for the remainder of their days by an illness which gave them up into the keeping of wife and sisters—those fireside Armidas who will coddle all the real manliness out of their finest heroes, if they are let. If this kind of thing occurs at the break of life, the *mezzo cammino* between maturity and age, it is doubly difficult to throw off; and many a man who had good years of vigour and strength before him if he had been kept up to the mark, sinks all at once into effete senility because his womankind got frightened at that last small attack of his, and thought the best way to preserve him from another was to weaken him by over care.

Perhaps the greatest misfortune that can befall a man is to have been an only son, brought up by a tender and timid widow mother. It is easy to see at a glance, among a crowd of boys, who has been educated under exclusively feminine influences. The long curls shining hair, the fantastic tunic—generally a kind of hybrid between a tunic and a frock—the lavish use of embroidery, the soft pretty-behaved manner, the clean unroughened hands, all mark the boy of whom his mother has so often wished that he had been a girl, and whom she has made as like a girl as possible. His intellectual education has been as unboylike as his daily breeding. Mothers' boys are taught to play the piano, to amuse themselves with painting, or nettings, or perhaps a little woolwork in the evenings—anything to keep them quietly seated by the family table, without an outbreak of boyish restlessness or inconvenient energy; but they are never taught to ride, to hunt, to shoot, to swim, to play at cricket, football, or billiards, unless there is a stalwart uncle about who takes the reins in his own hand at times, and insists on having a word to say about his nephew's education. There is danger in all, and evil in some, of these latter things; and women cannot bear that those they love should run the risk of either. Wherefore their boys are modest and virtuous truly, but they are not manly; and when they go out into the world, as they must sooner or later, they are either laughed at for their priggishness, or they go to the bad by the very force of reaction. The mother has allowed them to learn nothing that will be of any use to them, and they enter the great arena wholly unprepared either to fight or to resist, to push their own way or to take their own part. They have been kept tied up to the apron-string to the last moment, and only when absolutely forced by the necessity of events will she cut the knot and let them go free. But she holds on to the last moment. Even when the time comes for college life and learning she often goes with her darling, and takes lodgings in the town, that she may be near at hand to watch over his health and morals, and continue her careful labours for his destruction. The chances are that a youth so brought up never becomes a real man or worth his salt anyhow. He is a prig if he is good, a debauchee of the worst kind if he kicks over the traces at all. He is more likely the first, carrying the mark of the apron-string round his wrist for life. Like a tame falcon used to the hood and the perch and the lure home, no matter what the temptation of the quarry afield, he is essentially a domestic man, a case only for the society of women; a fussy man, a small man, delicate in health, and with a dread of strong measures, physical, political, or mental; a crotchety man, and given to passing quackeries, but not a man fit for man's society, or for a man's work. When there are many boys, instead of only one, in a widow's family, the opposite of all this is the case. As soon as they have escaped from the nursery, they have escaped from all control whatsoever; and if one wants to realize a puerile pandemonium of discomfort, noise, and general disorganization, the place in the world is the household of a feeble-spirited mother of many sons, where there is no controlling masculine influence.

Daughters, who are naturally and necessarily tied up to the mother's apron-string, suffer occasionally from too tight a strain; though certainly it is not the fault of the present day that girls are too closely fettered, too home-staying or subdued. Still, even in this case it comes across a matron who has crushed all individuality out of her family, and whose grown-up daughters are still children to her in go-carts and leading-strings. They may be the least attractive of their sex, but a mother of this kind has one fixed delusion regarding them—namely, that the world is full of men eager to devour her lambs, and that they are only safe when close to her maternal apron and browsing within an inch of the tether stake. These are the girls who become hopeless old maids. Men have an instinctive dread of the maternal apron-string. They do not want to marry a mother as well as a wife, and to live under a double dominion and a reduplicated opposition. It is all very well to say that a girl so brought up is broken in already, and therefore more likely to make a good wife than many others, seeing that it is only a transfer of obedience. That may do for slaves, who cannot be other than slaves whoever is the master; but it does not do for women who see their friends freer than themselves, and who might, if fate had so ordered it, been free too. The chances here are, as with the mothers' boys, that the girl kept too close to the apron-string during her spinsterhood goes all abroad so soon as she gets on the free ground of matrimony, and lets her liberty run into license. Or she keeps her old allegiance to her mother intact, and her husband is never more than the younger branch at best. Most likely he is the usurper, whom it is her duty to disobey in favour of the rightful ruler when they chance to come into collision.

If women had their will, all national enterprize would be at an end. There would be no Arctic Expeditions, no Alpine Clubs, no dangerous experiments in science, no fire-arms at home, no volunteering—in their own family at least. All the danger would be done by the husbands and brothers and sons of other women, but each would guard her own. For women cannot go beyond the individual, and the loss of one of their own, by misadventure, weighs more with them than the necessity of keeping up the courage and hardihood of the nation. Nor do they see the difference between care and coddling, refinement and effeminacy; consequently, men are obliged to resist their influence, and many cut the apron-string altogether, because delicate fingers will tie the knots too tight. They do not remember that the influence to which men yield as a voluntary act of their own grace is a very different thing from obedience to the open denial, the undisguised interference and restraint, which some women like to show. Men respect the higher standard of morality kept up by women, and they obey the major and the minor laws of refinement which are framed for home life and for society; and they confess that, without women's influence, they would soon degenerate into mere savages, and be no better than so many Choctaws before a generation was over; but they do not like being pulled up short, especially in public, and hounded into the safe sheepfold. And they resent the endeavour. And the world resents it too, and feels that something is wrong when a woman shows that she has the whip hand, and that she can treat her husband like a petted child or bully him like a refractory one; that she has him tied to her apron-strings, and tethered to the stake of her will. But there is more of this kind of thing in families than the world at large always knows of; and many a fine, stalwart fellow who holds his own among men, and is looked up to and respected for his courage, decision, and self-reliance, sinks into mere poodledom at home, where his wife has somehow managed to get hold of the leading-strings, and has taught him that the only way to peace is by submission and obedience.

WEIGHING TENNYSON.

(Spectator.)

HAVE we any sure clue by which to measure the true greatness of the Poets of our own age,—any article by which we can relieve ourselves from the pressure of the present, and judge the greatest products of our literature by a standard wider than that of our immediate sympathies and slowly engendered tastes? There is a double difficulty in the matter—not merely to set ourselves free from the exclusive domination of temporary influences, but also, *when* we have done so, to estimate fairly the charm which those temporary influences may rightly exercise over future ages, ages not subjected to them in anything like equal degree. There can be no doubt, for instance, that there is something in the age of Chaucer and the age of Shakespeare, and the age even of Pope and of Goldsmith, which now gives a special flavour to the writings of those various authors, but which did not half so much attract their contemporaries, because it was to them an imperceptible atmosphere, part of their very lives; while it is, to us, perceptible, unique, and attractive, just because it is *not* the echo of our own every-day thoughts, because it is so different from them, because it calls into life parts of our nature which are generally too little active, because it transports us into a new world. The exquisite charm of such lines as Shakespear's,

> "Violets dim,
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
> Or Cytherea's breath,"

is in some measure, no doubt, one which Shakespeare's contemporaries felt as deeply as we can, but in some measure also we do not doubt it is due to the refreshment of a mode of metaphor that would be strained, unnatural, and entirely out of date now, yet which bears on it the impress of ease, nature, and timeliness as it runs from Shakespeare's lips. Thus, in standing on tip-toe, as it were, to try and steal a march on the judgment of posterity as to the poets of our own day, we are, as it seems to us, almost, if not quite, as likely to depreciate them unduly through a too low estimate of the special qualifications of the time for grasping some aspect of life with force and beauty, as to over-estimate them through undue sympathy with the current of thought. We are not sold that temporary currents of thought, which are sometimes the serious critic can put himself outside folks' various likings and preferences; he is not bound by the average tastes of his time; all literature is open to him, and he approaches the measure of any new poetical claimant with the standard left by the productions of bygone centuries." No doubt he does, but this is almost as much his difficulty as his privilege. The "serious critic" comes to such a task saturated with the literature of his own age, and rather weary of it. He soaks himself in other literatures, and is like a man travelling in a new country. Every new feature delights him; the absence of any old feature is a stimulus to his imagination. He depreciates that with which he is familiar. He feasts himself on that which is fresh and full of intellectual surprises. Of course the danger is that he will run down the true greatness which has made the mind and imagination of his age what it is, and extol those other secrets of true greatness for which he has been hungering without any full satisfaction.

There is a curious instance of this sort of error in two articles which have appeared in separate quarters during the last week or two, both more or less leading a sort of reaction against the high modern estimate of Tennyson. The new number of the *Quarterly Review* in an article of a good deal of literary ability, and in any way intended as an assault upon Tennyson, still curiously enough denies him originality of intellect and comprehensiveness of grasp; while a paper in the May number of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, written with much force and knowledge, but with rather a hackneyed bumptiousness,—and Old Bailey Chaffenbrass style of aggressiveness—(as if the writer had previously bound himself by an oath to "do for" the idolatry of the Tennyson), goes so far as to cheapen Tennyson down to the standard of a mere minor poet. He tells us that Tennyson is "not a great poet, unquestionably not a poet of the first rank, all but unquestionably not a poet of the second rank, and probably, though no contemporary can settle that,—not even at the head of poets of the third rank, among whom he must ultimately take his place." This might be true, for it is very very vague that we scarcely know its meaning. First-rate might be one of three or four poets of universal fame, second rate one of ten or a dozen, and probably in such a sense Tennyson would be neither. But we know what the writer means when we come to detail. He appears to condemn "the universally jabbered opinion" (why this vulgar anger? it does not add to the strength of the paper) that Tennyson is *greater than Scott*. To him he seems a great poet, and Scott hardly more than a spirited and stirring versifier. But, in this writer's view, Tennyson is only a garden poet, not a poet of nature in the larger sense at all. He has, we learn, a "dainty and delicious" muse, and "a Pegasus with very decent legs, small elegant head, right well groomed, and an uncommonly good mane and tail, but a Pegasus without wings." The critic goes on to say of Tennyson, "Alas, he is no eagle! as we have said, he never soars! He twitters under our roof, sweeps and skims round and round our ponds, is musical on the branches of our trees, plumes himself on the edges of our fountains, builds himself a warm nest under our gables and even in our hearts, 'cheeps,' to use his own words, twenty million loves, feeds out of our hands, eyes us askance, struts along our lawns, and flutters in and out our flowers and pastures, does all in fact that welcome, semi-domesticated, swallows, linnets, and musical bullfinches do, but there it ends." Such is the curiously false estimate which this confident, conceited, somewhat coarse, though often eloquent and vigorous writer gives us of Tennyson, through a rash use of that comparative method of which we have spoken of the difficulties already. To a certain extent the *Quarterly* reviewer, to a much greater extent this slashing critic in *Temple Bar*, in whom we seem to recognize a writer of *some* name, seems to us vastly to underrate his genius, and to do so mainly because that genius is so near his mind's ear, and has affected the whole life of the day so powerfully, that he cannot even take in its outline. To our ears, the description of a dainty cabinet-picture maker, of a tame singing bird haunting trim gardens, has about as much true application to Tennyson as it would have to Goethe, perhaps rather less.

The great blunder which the critic of whom we speak makes in his estimate of Tennyson, and in a less degree the much juster critic the *Quarterly*, seems to us to be this,—that in that abstract way which has so little of real instinctiveness in it, each of them compares him with other poets of quite different and more rapid or passionate genius,—and building on an implicit assumption, not fairly realized, much less examined and sustained, that rapidity, or passion, is the great criterion of great poets, classes him hastily with the smaller poets because he is found to be wanting in these qualities. But not only are there very great poetical faculties indeed which do not need rapidity and what is here meant by passion, but there are some which are hardly *consistent* with them. And one of the greatest of these qualities seems to us Tennyson's distinguishing, mastering, pervading characteristic, we mean the imaginative faculty which corresponds to the microscope, rather than the telescope, in its treatment of human feeling, and instead of sweeping a wide horizon, and compassing much into little by the swiftness of its glance, keeps the object-glass fixed on one point, and compresses much into little by the fullness and variety and minuteness of its accumulations. This seems to us not merely Tennyson's tendency, but the tendency in an even higher degree of the younger contemporaries of Tennyson, —of Matthew Arnold and of Clough. It is to our minds simply silly to say that because a great poet does not fly like Shelley in the thin air between earth and sky, or thunder like Byron in his passion, or muse like Wordsworth in his solitary rapture, he is destitute of the higher poetic gifts, nay, is even a sort of effeminate *petit-maître* in poetry, which is almost what a *Temple Bar* critic implies. What can be more masculine, severely defined, strongly grasped, more directly built on the solid rock of human nature, than Tennyson's *Northern Farmer*,—which this presumptuous critic wholly ignores, venturing even to assert that since 1842 "he has added no fresh laurels, *in kind*, to his brow?" The *Northern Farmer* was not only new in kind, but a picture that may well be held to outshine almost all Chaucer's grand portraits of his Canterbury pilgrims; and we will say with confidence that it is an absolute and final answer to that attempt which has been so elaborately made to paint Mr. Tennyson as a dainty and all but conventional poet. The poet who could draw as he has drawn the Northern Farmer cannot but be at bottom a poet, of bold, hardy, and masculine genius, however tropical and luxuriant the overgrowth which often half conceals it. And that this is his true essence, we do not need even the *Northern Farmer* to prove beyond question. Would not that daring, original, and powerful, if painful poem, *The Death of Lucretius* alone have proved it?—a poem of a harder fibre, and far more thoughtful and full of genuine study than anything which Byron ever attempted, not to say produced. Indeed, the same might be said of either *Tithonus* or *Ulysses*, poems both of them unequalled in any other poet for the clear dominion of a ruling idea, and the sharp perfection of its execution (free altogether from the excess of detail by which Tennyson so often hides, only too successfully, the masculine, strongly marked type beneath). The truth seems to be that the writer in the *Temple Bar* has no power to enter into Tennyson's highest work. When he speaks of the *Gardener's Daughter*,—perfect as in its way it is,—as marking the high-tide line of his genius, the "smashing" critic smashes not Tennyson, but himself. Even the *Quarterly* reviewer seems to us to show a remarkable want of insight when he speaks of Tennyson's genius as almost feminine, and as showing the power of compression without the power of comprehension. If any woman had written any one of the four poems we have just named, what would have been the criticism upon her?—simply that she had absolutely overleaped all the imagined (and possibly imaginary) bounds of feminine genius; that she had produced a bold, massive, terse, absolutely perfect piece of poetic sculpture. 'Ulysses' has, we admit, a dash of the modern in him. He is not absolutely Greek,—he speaks of all experience as

> "An arch where through
> Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades
> For ever and for ever when I move."

But no figure was ever hewn out by a sculptor, in expression so perfect and form so stately. Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Goethe have nothing to equal it. That

> "Grey spirit yearning in desire
> To follow knowledge like a sinking star
> Beyond the utmost bound of human thought,"

and cherishing an irrepressible scorn for his tame, domestic-minded son, the blameless Telemachus

> "Centred in the sphere
> Of common duties, decent not to fail
> In offices of tenderness, and pay
> Meet admiration to my household gods
> When I am gone;—he works his work, I mine,"

—that 'Ulysses' is a figure that will live in literature as long as literature is, and which it argues sheer dullness in the eye of any critic not to have recognized, with its various compeers, as marking the highest point literature has yet reached in severe and state intellectual delineation.

Tennyson's greatness will, as we believe, be in many respects estimated by future generations as we are never likely to recognize it, though much of the popularity of his *Gardener's Daughter*, his *May Queen*, his *Locksley Hall*, and so forth, will undoubtedly pass away with the generation in whose tone of sentiment these are somewhat minute studies,—even perhaps overloaded with small ornament. He is the first and greatest of the true student poets, as the *Quarterly Review* justly observes, though Clough at least has written some things which even Tennyson will never equal. And by the true student poets we do not mean purely introspective poets,—on the contrary, no poet ever lived who can paint external landscape with the sure and rapid hand of Tennyson,—but those poets who have studied the limits of human knowledge, and know how to discriminate with subtle and accurate touch the false from the true, the showy from the substantial, in their own hearts and minds, and in the human world as well. Byron did not know this. Half his poetry at least is spurious stuff, with all its magnificent force. His Giaouis and his Childe Harolds are buckram heroes. It was not till he got into his cynical vein and wrote *Don Juan* that he rose clear of the rubbish, the false stuff, in himself. Shelley never even tried for a moment to disentangle the mystical falsetto element in himself from the pure ethereal poetry. He is wild, sweet, eerie, supernatural, but he is never real. Wordsworth is meditative, but has no discriminating self-knowledge. Of all poets that ever lived, Tennyson is the greatest in painting human moods with a richness and subtlety of insight that a hair's-breadth of deviation would have spoiled. There is no human regret and yearning in our language equal to this:—

> "Break, break, break,
> On thy cold grey stones, O sea!
> And I would that my tongue could utter
> The thoughts that arise in me!
> Oh, well for the fisherman's boy
> That he shouts with his sister at play!
> Oh, well for the sailor lad
> That he sings in his boat on the bay!
> And the stately ships go on
> To their haven under the hill;
> But oh, for the touch of a vanished hand
> And the sound of a voice that is still!
> Break, break, break,
> At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
> But the tender grace of a day that is dead
> Will never come back to me."

Shelley's:—

> "When the lamp is shattered the light in the dust lies dead,
> When the cloud is scattered the rainbow's glory is fled,"

expresses a far wilder and more desolate mood, as of one shivering in the dark wilderness; but it is not so yearning and so human a mood as Tennyson's, whose greatness it is to be always self-possessed, even when most possessed by waves of emotion which he can neither sound nor measure. With what a firm and self-possessed sculptor's hand he carves out the vagrant longings and breaking threads of thought in that variable elation and depression of mood due to wine, in his marvellously fine poem, *Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue*! Beneath that apparently wandering hand, there is as firm and sure and over-mastering a conception as runs through his *Tithonus*, or his *Ulysses*, or his *Lucretius* or his *Two Voices*, or his *In Memoriam*, or his *Northern Farmer*. For the painting and sculpture of moods which require the fullest insight into a rich and complex nature, no poet, to our knowledge, has ever lived to rival Tennyson. No doubt to an ordinary eye the field of view is small, but it is not small under Tennyson's treatment. It is so full, fetches so real and true an illustration from an hundred sources, and follows so unflinchingly the true lines of nature even beneath all this tangle of detail, that you might as well call the Laocoon a small subject of art, as give that name to Tennyson's greatest themes. *Where* precisely he stands in the hierarchy of poets we do not feel either the power or the inclination to determine, —certainly we should say below Wordsworth; perhaps below Byron and Shelley; certainly above Keats. But of one thing we are very sure, that the critics of future times will not even try him by the tests of the somewhat rash and pretentious critic in the *Temple Bar*; and will see in him some far greater qualities than any that are indicated even in the criticism of the *Quarterly Review*.

A PLEA FOR OLD MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GLOBE."

SIR,—There is plainly a conspiracy among the brisk youth of the period to shorten the span of human life. I do not mean that any one now wishes to imitate the primitive Massagetæ described by Herodotus, who made a sort of family feast on their aged relatives; or even the mild Hindoo that dutifully brings down his worn-out sire to the sacred Ganges, and, filling his parent's mouth and eyes and ears with holy mud, leaves him there to die by the happiest despatch known to their abominable superstition. Yet between killing an old man outright, and flinging him aside as useless before his work is done, we mark a difference, less in kind than in degree. I was lately present at a lively discussion between members of a well-known literary institution in a first-rate provincial town. The lecturer had been descanting indignantly on the light-hearted insensibility of Archbishop Cranmer, who, after his own degradation and sentence, after seeing with his own eyes the torch kindled for his martyred friends, while imploring mercy with every unworthy compliance and passionate entreaty, could yet play at bowls and fare sumptuously every day at the Dean of Christchurch's lodgings, and at sixty-seven desired to prolong by baseness a wretched, dishonoured life. The speaker was at once set right by one of his younger hearers, who contended that the fact that Cranmer was sixty-seven explained the whole matter: by that time he declared a man was far gone in his dotage, and his conduct must, in charity, be judged of accordingly. A few old gentlemen present, indeed, murmured and shuffled about, and looked uncomfortable, but the junior clearly carried with him the sense or non-sense of the company, especially of the fairer and brighter portions of it. A like spirit of juvenescent wisdom must have prompted the Admiralty circular of 1866, which regulates the retirement of naval officers. A lieutenant is to be taken off the active list at fifty—pity that any deserving man should be a lieutenant at fifty—a commander at fifty-five, a captain at sixty, a real-admiral may survive till sixty-five, a vice-admiral till sixty-eight, a full admiral till seventy. But Lord Howe was not more than seventy when he won for us the great victory of the first of June, nor was Sir John Jervis younger at Cape St. Vincent, while in the sister service, Lord Gough at seventy-eight crowned the campaign of Chilianwallah by the triumph of Goojerat. Yet it must be admitted that deeds of war, demanding as they may do, the sudden exercise of the highest physical powers, when the lives of thousands and his country's honour may be risked by some casual failure on the part of the chief in command, are precisely those least adapted to the energies of advanced life. But are our statesmen, our lawyers, our bishops, never more to be allowed to grow old in the honest discharge of the offices of peace? Only four years ago England sent up a Parliament pledged, if nothing else, yet to confidence in an octogenarian Minister; so new is the cry for young men at the head of affairs, which is just now dinned into our ears. The truth is that many of our civil functions, and those not the least dignified or important, best discharged by men of sixty years and upwards. The flame of passion is by that time well nigh burnt out; ambition takes a more practical and rational turn; the nearer prospect of the great change which awaits us all strengthening the sense of moral responsibility; the judgment becomes calmer, more kindly, more enlightened; knowledge is so enlarged both in range and depth, that what experience doth attain to somewhat of prophetic strain." *As oratory, I do, may flag*, adds Cicero, in his noble tract on this subject; yet not one of his own extant speeches is so vigorous as that which cost him his life; yet Burke was sixty-five when he poured forth that glorious peal of warning to the House of Lords which forms the peroration of the Warren Hastings impeachment, beginning, "My lords, if you must fall, may you so fall!" and our own generation has listened to the memorable plea of that "old man eloquent," Lord Lyndhurst, who, on his eighty-third birthday, his hand slightly leaning upon a temporary rail set up before him, maintained the privileges of the peerage whose proudest ornament he was, with a force of memory, of argument, and persuasion never quite equalled in his best and most active years.

The simple fact is, that in no particular does one man less resemble another than in the period and rate of the physical or mental decay of intellectual power. As a general rule, that fruit which ripens soonest is not the best of its kind; and to this cause mainly we attribute it that the precocious school-boy, or the graduate in high University honours, is often distanced in the race of life by competitors who, in early days, were just nowhere in comparison. We had an archbishop once, who, before he was thirty, had given to the world more than one theological treatise—judicious, thoughtful, all but original; which merited and obtained for him praise, and things more substantial than praise. He continued to write on all his time, each book being in accelerated ratio worse than its predecessor. The *cacoethes* clave to him even when he sat in the Metropolitan chair, and to the last he compiled volumes which Mr. Hatchard published, and Islington refused not to buy, but which, perhaps, never found a reader, except the reader for the press. In the converse case, what stronger instance can we take than Dryden's? He was little other than a literary hack, we fear, at the best, and what he wrote before fifty cannot be thought of by his warmest admirers without sorrow and shame. Then, once for all, he became aware of his giant might, and "Absalom and Ahitophel" was the first fruits of his true genius. Our literature contains nothing so perfect in its class as the withering satire and close or subtle reasoning which for the next twenty years the poet was constantly pouring forth in verse more melodious than our language had hitherto known. Had Dryden died at fifty he would have been remembered only as a member of the same worshipful fraternity as his partner, Nahum Tate, or his rival Elkanah Settle.

Such, then, is my reply to those who are always crying out for fresh blood to be infused into every department of Church and State; who demand young Ministers, young judges, young bishops. They are seeking, consciously or not we cannot say, to eliminate *mind* from the conduct of affairs; they set a robust habit of body in the place of a well-balanced intellect. One of the Liberal papers suggested the other day that every bishop should be superannuated at sixty-five or seventy. The several appointments to the episcopal bench which have given such general, nay, universal satisfaction of late have been those of men already sixty, still in the fresh prime of mental vigour, as in the full maturity of an experienced judgment. When a Lord Chancellor is made at sixty-seven, and made with the applause of all good men, it surely need not be said of a bishop a few years his senior—

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.

It is hardly innocent for anyone so much as to frame a wish under what circumstances he would fain be called away from the duties and interest of life; but of one thing I feel assured, that happiness may best be looked for, not in a forced and premature retirement from the responsibilities of our calling, but in faithfully performing to the last the work which is given us to do. I am told of certain ancient warriors who, when they felt the mortal enemy approach, would rise from their bed, and don their wonted armour, and meet the foe standing. A more blessed death was that of the late Bishop of Lichfield, who at seventy-eight, after many years of faithful labour passed his last day in uttering words of peace at a public meeting of his diocese, in acts of courteous consideration towards his clergy, in clearing off the arrears of his heavy correspondence; and then, the evening being far spent, sank gently to his rest.—Yours truly,

ANDREW SILVERHEAD.

OUR CAVALRY.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE state in which the organisation of our cavalry now stands is one which requires the strictest supervision from all well-wishers to that branch of the service. It is hardly necessary to explain to our readers that, until lately, the division of a regiment into eight troops in barracks was the recognised organisation (in the field two troops formed a squadron); and that the old idea of always keeping the same man, troop, or squadron in the same relative position throughout the day being exploded, the pivots were made "moveable," that is, that when in column, we may say, of troops, the pivots might be changed from right to left, or *vice versa*, at any time, so that the regiment might at any time be made either right or left in front at will. It is needless to point out the facility and ease with which this drill could be learnt and understood by both officers and men, and, when once learnt, how much it was liked. The drill-book was diminished by almost a half, and hardly any movement was impossible. The system, however, which seemed such a favourite with all ranks in this branch of the service, seems to have had its enemies at the Horse Guards, and, at last, the crisis arrived. Simplicity and efficiency had to give way; routine and red tape stepped in instead. Moveable pivots were abolished, and the old "right in front left the pivot" system of bygone years was re-established. All the steps towards greater efficiency in the mobility of cavalry, which for the last few years had occupied so much time, thought, and interest, were voted by the Horse Guards as useless, and the order was issued that the old Cavalry Regulations of 1865 were to be strictly adhered to! If the Horse Guards could only realise the amount of astonishment with which this order was received throughout the regiments of this branch of the service by men, non-commissioned officers, and officers; if they could only form an idea of the expressive shrug of the shoulders which everywhere accompanied the exclamation of "What will they do next?" If they could only understand how thoroughly distasteful that order was to every one, we have little doubt that they would do what they should have done years ago, and publish a new drill-book on the moveable pivot system. If, however, as if to contradict their slowness and childishness in not entertaining the new and simple drill, but returning to the old and complicated, another order was issued. The troop system *in barracks*, which has always answered admirably, was done away with by one stroke of the pen, and the squadron system established. In hot haste seemingly, an order was issued. The word "troop" is no longer to be known. "Squadron" is to take its place as the unit of cavalry, and this squadron is to be divided into three divisions. The two troop sergeant-majors of his own to be changed into a squadron sergeant-major and a squadron quartermaster-sergeant. After the extraordinary statements of Mr. Cardwell on cavalry matters in the House, and the explanation of the idea that the Horse Guards' rule is subservient to that of the War Office, we presume that the authorities at the former establishment were bound to act immediately on the dictum of the chief of the latter. Still, these absurdities should not be allowed to pass without comment. With hardly a word of warning the troop organisation is abolished, and the squadron system takes its place. Nothing is said whether the four senior captains are necessarily to command squadrons, or whether these commands are to be a matter of the efficiency of the captains, or a matter of choice with the commanding officers; nothing is said as to the command of a squadron whose first captain may be unavoidably absent for either a long or short period; nothing is said as to whether the command of the squadron in quarters necessitates the command of the same squadron in the field. In fact, the whole matter is hasty, crude, and ill-defined. The only thing which is thoroughly apparent is the hasty and hurried action of the Horse Guards in instituting a system at a moment's notice of which, as yet, they know absolutely nothing. Mr. Cardwell spoke, and the Horse Guards must act—whether for better or for worse seems to be no business of theirs. A saving of some thousands of pounds has to be made. What can it matter if, in the opinion of men—thinking men—in the service, one branch of the Army is to be considerably reduced in efficiency, all that Mr. Cardwell may say to the contrary notwithstanding? As it is now, a system in the field which was looked upon as worn out and obsolete has been propped up on its legs again, and an admirable system in barracks has been abolished, and by one hasty stroke of the pen a system has been introduced in hot haste of which we cannot see the advantages, and of which the sudden introduction is to very many officers the subject of sincere regret to such an extent as almost to lead them to disregard the order as long as they possibly can. We wish the Horse Guards much out of their difficulties, and can only say that, even with Mr. Cardwell's reduction of cornets, the moveable pivot system of drill in the field and the troop organisation in quarters are not matters to be so lightly and so flippantly disposed of.

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